

NEW BOOKS.

Bismarck's Love Letters.

It is a new and unexpected aspect of the Iron chancellor which is disclosed in an English translation of "The Love Letters of Bismarck" (Harpers). The letters cover a period of some forty-three years, beginning toward the end of December, 1848, when a request for the hand of his daughter Johanna was addressed to Herr von Puttkamer, who, apparently, was not at first disposed to look with favor upon the writer. From a worldly point of view, Bismarck was not a desirable match for the young lady. Upon this point he refrains from touching, but he assures his correspondent that a great change has come over his religious opinions, and that, whereas he was formerly a sceptic, he had become a sincere believer in Christianity and in the efficacy of prayer. The result of this and a second letter was the father's consent to an engagement, but the marriage did not take place until July, 1847. The first love letter is not particularly interesting; for, although it begins "Angelina," it expresses profound regret at the miscarriage of certain sausages. It is evident that the young lady was of a dark complexion, for her lover addresses her in various letters as "dearest black one," "black sun," "Jeanne the Black," and again, "Jeanne la noire, la chatte." Other salutations are "dear heart," "Dearest, only beloved Juana, better half of myself," "Jeanne la mechante" and "my poor sick kitten." Concerning the epithet "black sun," the lover discourses as follows: "How can black give light? Only in form of polished ebony or lava." Smooth and hard as your heart is not; therefore my metaphor of the black sun is false. Are you not rather a dark, warm summer night, with fragrance of flowers and heat-lightning?" It seems that some one had sown a grain of distrust of her lover in the young lady's heart. Of course, Bismarck is indignant. "Somewhere it is written," he says, "he who does not love his neighbor whom he sees, how shall he love God, whom he does not see?" I should like to say the same thing in reference to confidence instead of love. We have, even in the distrustful legal system, the adage, "Let every one be accounted good until he is proved bad." So that, if you wish to be nothing but a hard-hearted judge to me, you should trust me until you have learned by experience that I deserve mistrust. But, if you love me, you should forgive me seven times seventy times, even if I have actually sinned against you. Will you be able to do that? Four hundred and ninety times! I still not require it so often as that, at least for gross offences."

A little later Bismarck writes: "You remember, perhaps, that in Zimmermanhausen, I wondered at your courage in accepting me, a half-stranger, in the character I still sustain; but that you know me so little that you regard me, a born spendthrift, as avicious, shows that you have surrendered yourself in blind trust, in trust that can only be inspired by a love for which I kiss your hands and feet. How little do you know the world, my heart! It seems that the young lady has expressed regret for a letter she had written. Her lover answers her: "I found nothing in it that was not dear to me, or could have been dearer. Were it otherwise, where should you in future find a breast on which to deposit your own or that which oppresses it if not with me? Who is more bold and entitled to bear suffering and anxiety with you, bear your sicknesses, your faults than I, who have observed my impulse to do this, voluntarily, without being compelled to it by the obligation of relationship or other duty?" Again: "My dear, dear Johanna, must I tell you once more that I love you, *seas* phrase, that we ought to share with each other joy and suffering—your suffering and you mine, that we are not united for the sake of showing and sharing with each other only that which gives pleasure, but that you may pour out your heart at all times to me and I to you, whatever it may contain; that I must and will bear your sorrows, your thoughts, your naughtinesses, if you have any, and love you as you are, not as you ought to be or might be. Make me serviceable, use me for what purpose you will. Ill treat me, without and within, if you have the wish to do so. I am there for that purpose, at your disposal, but never embarrassed in any way with me. Trust me unreservedly, in the conviction that I accept everything that comes from you with profound love, whether it be glad or patient." Do not keep your gloomy thoughts for yourself while you look out with one sad brow and weary eyes, but share with me in word and look what you have in heart, whether it be blessing or sorrow. Once more: "Never be faint-hearted with me, and if anything in yourself makes you unwilling or simple, depressing, reflect the twofoldness of that kind is present in thousands of others more, and that I am saturated with it far too thoroughly and deeply to let you down with contempt when you see others, or to become aware of them in you otherwise than with love even if you are with them alone."

In one of his letters, Mrs. von Puttkamer had intimated that she did not regard a locked-up heart as a very bad thing, but thought it should only be left open to the eyes of intimate friends. Bismarck answers: "The dividing line between rotteness and decay, or even mutual fitness, is not always easy to draw, and every one must act for himself as he can answer for it. In ordinary intercourse, politeness imposes dissimulations enough, and a certain degree of perfection in this seems to me very desirable. Toward those who are greatly troubled and anxious when we are sick, our love leads us to employ such dissimulations, to share their pain, still often a lack of confidence is the occasion in cases where this is regarded very unfortunately, particularly toward parents." The writer goes on to note that "nearly every mother sheds secret tears during the period when she most perceives that her children gradually—perhaps again, their wish, and while suffering for the contrary—are estranged from her heart, and become colder and more reserved, even though her who formerly disregarded or knew even the emotion of the childish spirit—a son or daughter of man reported in every child that it seems to feel that it must evince its faults before its mother and veil them."

We must find room for one more quotation. From a letter dated on March 7, 1847, "you hurt my feelings somewhat in having so much sympathy with people like Leopold and others, especially with Leopold, and you thus inadvertently express the opinion that you esteem me a man devoid of taste and sense. I apologize for my much greater sympathy with Leopold and others, and with Leopold himself, than with you. You are still a boy for me, a wise, upright, and unselfish青年. You must, on the contrary, look with contempt upon every one who does not know enough to appreciate your merit, and to encourage you, who has not yet professed to you, or would not at least like to you, my son, Sir, that is not like *leur* via B. I loves you, and this proves that every little person who does not believe me is a blackbird without desertment." Why should Leopold worship you? "For the duty and obligation. Don't be so insinuatingly modest, as though I, after walking around among the rose gardens of North Germany for ten years, had finally graduated at a university with both laurels." The epistle ends as follows: "Gather, then, from this very first of my letters, first, that I am seconded that I am in good health, third, that last Friday morning, you did not write me again, and, fourth, that I am still a boy, who has not yet professed to you, or would not at least like to you, my son, Sir, that is not like *leur* via B. I loves you, and this proves that every little person who does not believe me is a blackbird without desertment."

The reader who wishes to go to open a newly married will be greatly disappointed with the contents. Without a warning, Bismarck breaks off his narrative: "Our letters were written for the first time in Schleswig-Holstein, so that they may be strange to you. I had just learned his name to him that I could mention only John Doe, etc. The other, etc., you must teach me better. Farewell, my favorite." To the letters referred after me, those we may read on another occasion. W. H. M.

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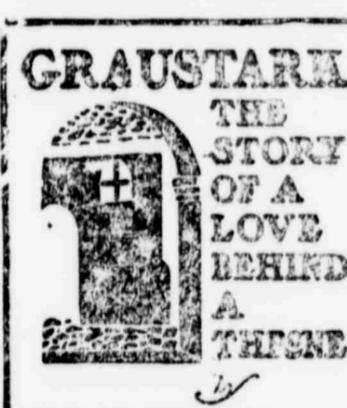
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